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ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *LABIA* LEACH
(DERMAPTERA: LABIIDAE) FROM BORNEO

Through the kindness of Dr. R. Poggi of Genova Museum, I was able to examine one example of Dermaptera doubtfully identified as *Labia wallacei* Dohrn. On comparison with other known species of the genus it was found to represent a hitherto undescribed species.

The described species comes very close to macrolabic form of *Labia ridens* (Bormans), known from Philippine Isls., Burma and India but differs in having the pygidium twice as broad as long and the genitalia with parameres tapering apically and virga enlarged at base in the form of a reniform vesicle. In *L. ridens* (macrolabic form) pygidium is only slightly broader than long (figs. 16-18) and the parameres are of uniform width throughout and the virga at base is enlarged in the form bulbous lobe only (fig. 19).

A perusal of literature reveals that four species viz., *L. curvicauda* (Motschulsky), *L. minor* (L.), *L. pilicornis* (Motschulsky) and *L. karnyi* Borelli, are so far known to occur in Borneo. The last one is recorded from Sumatra (BORELLI, 1926, 1927 and BOESEMAN, 1954) and Borneo (BORELLI, 1932) only, whereas others are almost cosmopolitan in distribution. All these, along with the described species can be separated by the following key.

- 1 (2). Penultimate sternite in middle posteriorly produced into a spine; parameres deeply incised in middle (figs. 1-2). .
 *L. minor* (L.)

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- 2 (1). Penultimate sternite without any spine in middle posteriorly; parameres entire.
- 3 (4). Pygidium with hind margin concave and angles sharply pointed *L. karnyi* Borelli
- 4 (3). Pygidium various (but not as above).
- 5 (6). Forceps dilated internally in basal half, afterwards abruptly curved and attenuate; parameres with tip pointed (figs. 3-5) *L. curvicauda* (Motschulsky)
- 6 (5). Forceps not dilated in basal half, almost straight only gently curved a little before apices; parameres with tip obtuse.
- 7 (8). Pronotum about as long as broad, almost of uniform width; pygidium longer than broad or weakly transverse, triangular, either pointed apically or bifid; parameres about one seventh as long as proparamere, narrow, virga forming characteristic circular loop (figs. 6-9) *L. pilicornis* (Motschulsky)
- 8 (7). Pronotum slightly longer than broad, narrowed posteriorly; pygidium rectangular, transverse, subvertical, convex above, hind margin wavey, angles with minute point; parameres about half as long as proparameres, depressed, broader at base, narrowed apically; virga gently undulate (figs. 10-15)
 *L. reniformis* sp. nov.

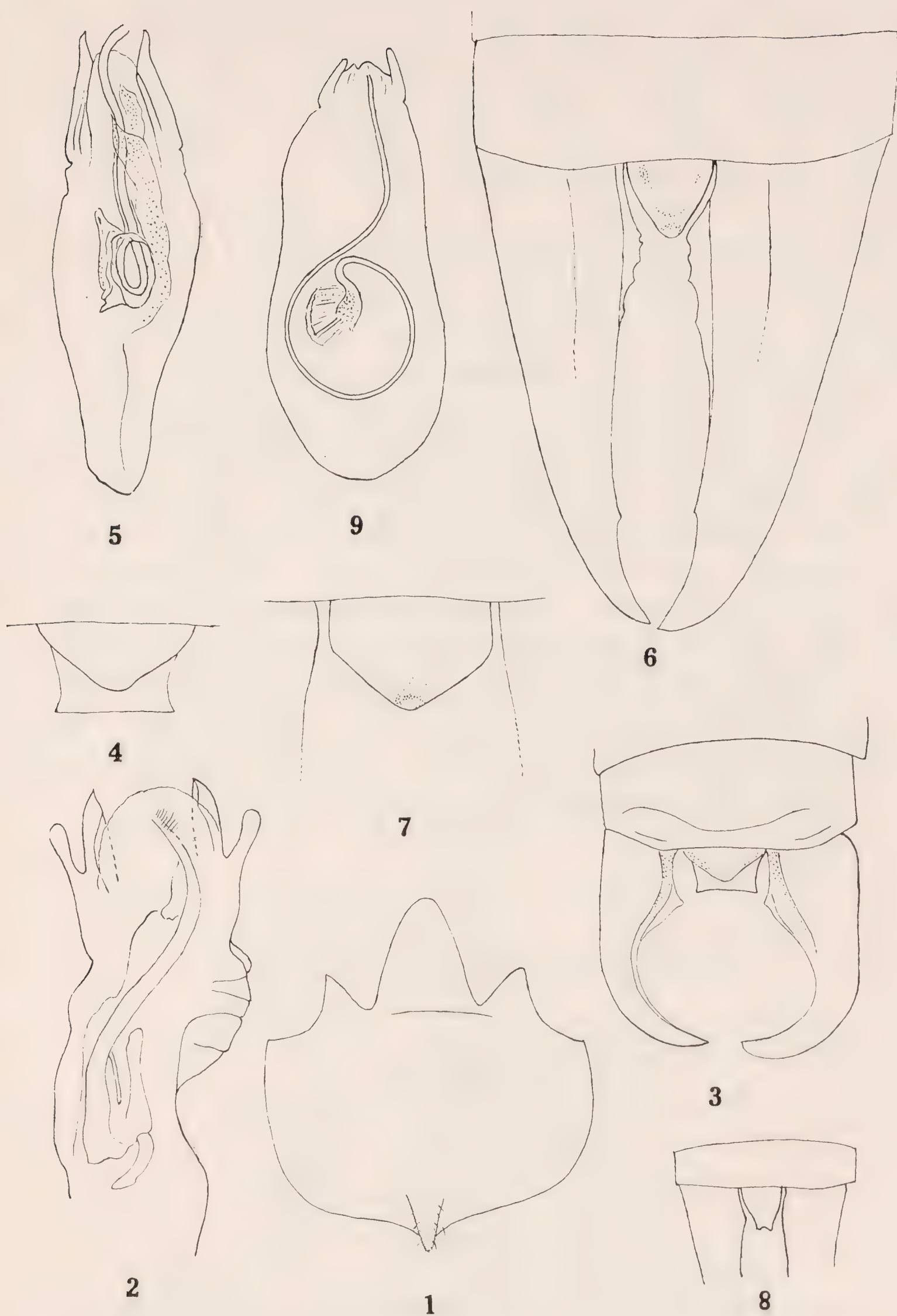
Superfamily: LABIOIDEA Family: LABIIDAE

Subfamily: LABIINAE

***Labia reniformis* sp. nov.**

♂: General colour blackish brown with varying shades on various body parts; antennae, sides of pronotum, tarsi, abdominal tergites in middle, ultimate tergite, penultimate sternite and forceps lighter. Finely pubescent.

Head triangular, smooth, moderately convex above, sutures obsolete, hind margin feebly emarginate in middle. Eyes black, about half as long as post-ocular length. Antennae partly damaged (only 10 segments on right and 11 segments on the left remaining), 1st stout, gently narrowed at base, about as long as the distance between the antennal bases; 2nd small, about as long as broad; 3rd and 4th subequal,



Figs. 1-9: *Labia minor* (L.) ♂, 1. Penultimate sternite, 2. Genitalia; *L. curvicauda* (Motschulsky) ♂, 3. Ultimate tergite and forceps, 4. Pygidium, 5. Genitalia; *L. pilicornis* (Motschulsky) ♂, 6. Ultimate tergite and forceps, 7. Pygidium, 8. Ultimate tergite and a portion of forceps and pygidium, 9. Genitalia.

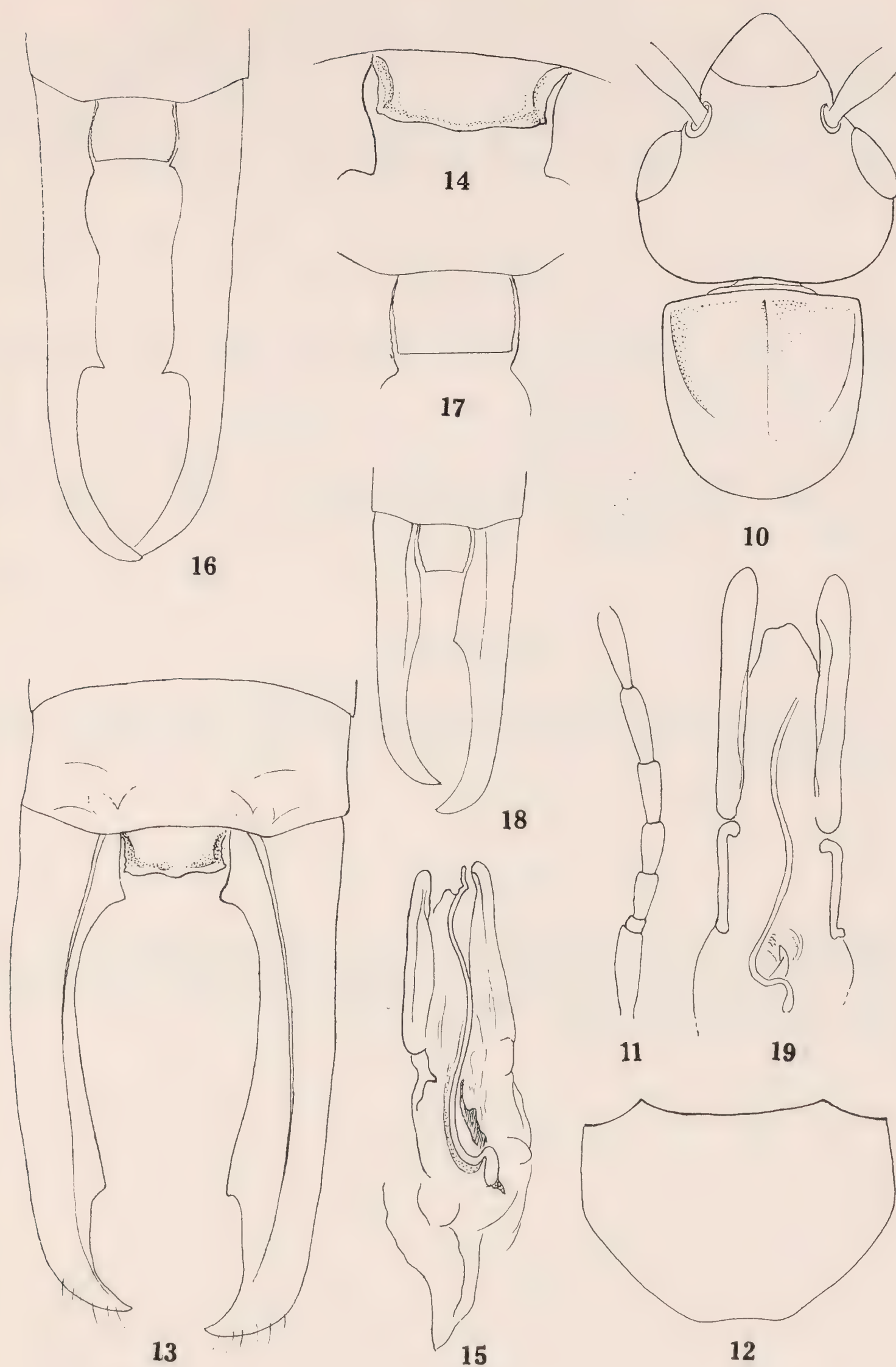
long and cylindrical; 5th onwards segments gradually increasing in length and becoming thinner, each one gently expanded apically. Pronotum slightly longer than broad, apical margin feebly convex, sides straight, gently reflexed, narrowed posteriorly with hind angles and margin well rounded, median sulcus distinct in anterior half only; prozona raised and well differentiated from flat metazona. Elytra and wings normal. Legs typical of the genus. Abdomen weakly convex, smooth, narrowed at base, sides of segments rounded. Penultimate sternite transverse, smooth, triangular with hind margin in middle faintly emarginate. Ultimate tergite three times broader than long, smooth, weakly sloping backwards, depressed in middle close to hind margin and weakly raised above the roots of forceps, hind margin trisinate, oblique laterally. Pygidium transverse, almost filling the space between the bases of forceps, subvertical, convex above, hind margin wavy, lateral angles weakly pointed. Forceps remote and dilated at base, afterwards gradually narrowing, depressed, almost straight, apices gently hooked with tip pointed, inner margin trigonal above in basal two thirds then depressed and below forming a flange, armed near base with a triangular tooth and other somewhat similar but smaller tooth at apical one third. Genitalia as seen in fig. 15, virga long, undulate, posteriorly enlarged in the form of a reniform vesicle; parameres depressed, narrowed apically with tip obtuse.

♀: Unknown.

Measurements (in mm) of Holotype ♂

Length of body	— 5.8
(excluding forceps)	
Length of forceps	— 2.1
Length of pygidium	— 0.15
Width of pygidium	— 0.39

Material examined - Borneo: Sarawak, 1865-66, Holotype ♂ (Genitalia mounted between two coverslips and pinned with the specimen), 1 nymph, coll. G. Doria (det. by BORMANS as *Labia wallacei* ? Dohrn); deposited in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy.



Figs. 10-19: *Labia reniformis* sp. n. ♂, 10. Head and pronotum, 11. A portion of antenna, 12. Penultimate sternite, 13. Ultimate tergite and forceps, 14. Pygidium, 15. Genitalia; *Labia ridens* (Bormans) ♂, f. macrolabia, from Burma: Carin Chebà, 16, 18. Ultimate tergite and forceps, 17. Pygidium of the specimen of fig. 16, 19. Genitalia of the specimen of fig. 18.

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SUMMARY

In the present paper a new species of the genus *Labia* Leach has been described from Borneo. A key to the identification of all the known species of the genus from this island is provided.

RIASSUNTO

Viene descritta *Labia reniformis* n. sp. raccolta in Borneo e prossima alla forma macrolabia di *Labia ridens* (Bormans). Per permettere un migliore inquadramento della nuova entità viene fornita una tabella di determinazione delle cinque specie di *Labia* finora accertate per Borneo.
